

**A GREAT
HISTORIC VICTORY
FOR
THE IRANIAN PEOPLE**

*Editorials of the newspaper
«Zëri i popullit», organ of the
Central Committee of the
Party of Labour of Albania*

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On the 16th of January the Shah of Iran sneaked away from the country to the United States of America. The secret departure of the Shah is not temporary and he did not leave Teheran to go for a vacation. The Shah was driven out by the great wave of popular uprising. He was driven out by the resolute struggle of the Iranian people, the workers and youth and the urban masses, who, for more than a year have been clashing in the streets and squares of the Iranian cities with the armed forces of the criminal fascist regime of Shah Reza Pahlavi. This is a great historic victory for the Iranian people which was achieved with bloodshed and sacrifice.

With their uprising, the Iranian people shook the feudal Pahlavi monarchy to its foundations and they are continuing the struggle to ensure its complete and final destruction. The driving out of the Shah is at the same time a powerful blow against American imperialism which up to the very last minute supported this obedient servant and gendarme of Washington in the Middle East who had sold the oil and the entire country to the American monopolies.

With the revolution which they are carrying out now, the Iranian people are demonstrating a great patriotism and a profound ideological and political understanding of the problems of their country, of the connection of these problems with the interna-

tional position of Iran, of the events going on around it and in the world. They are fighting with great heroism, undaunted by the bullets of the monarchist troops, challenging the massive modern means of counter-revolutionary violence with which American imperialism has equipped its minions in office in Teheran, and are facing up to the open and indirect pressure exerted by imperialism to keep the Shah in power in this or that form.

Thus the struggle of the masses of the people of Iran is not only an indomitable struggle against feudalism and the state power of the Shah, but also a courageous struggle against the most powerful imperialism in the world, American imperialism.

There has been a great deal of speculation both in the East and in the West about the sources of this uprising. Each of them talks according to its own interests and desires, but the whole world can see that the decisive factor is the Iranian people, who, courageously, fearlessly, for months on end, day and night, have come out in tens and hundreds of thousands in the streets of Teheran and Tabriz, Abadan and all the cities of the country in demonstrations, raising their fists and shouting with hatred, «Death to the Shah!».

The general uprising in Iran against the feudal monarchy is the continuation of the uninterrupted revolutionary struggle of the Iranian people against the Shah, and a further proof of the revolutionary spirit of this people with an ancient culture, who have fought through the centuries against invasions of Arabs, Mongols, Ottomans, British colonialists and others, of this people who have given the world great artists and scientists and outstanding writers and

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philosophers. After the Second World War the people of Iran passed their first revolutionary test with the uprising which was led by the communists and the party of Mosadek, a progressive bourgeois element with anti-feudal tendencies. This uprising had the character of a revolt by the progressive democrats of the cities, especially Teheran. It obliged the frightened Shah to take to his heels, but he was brought back to Iran by American and British imperialism which linked the fate of their predatory neo-colonialist interests in that country with keeping the Shah in power. The CIA organized the coup d'etat which overthrew Mosadek and put down the insurgent people with fire and steel, but did not crush their aspirations, hatred and anger.

By means of the CIA and the tanks of Zahedia, American imperialism smashed the first popular uprising led by Mosadek and the Iranian communists. But this time neither the CIA which has been very active, the American aircraft carrier which was sent to the Persian Gulf to threaten the Iranian people, nor the cunning hypocritical statement of the Soviet socialimperialists who claimed to be for non-intervention of foreign powers in the problems of Iran, were capable of achieving this. With its attitude and activities, Soviet social-imperialism in reality did not in the least intend to defend the Iranian people and the Iranian revolution, but wanted to defeat the revolution and keep the Shah of Persia in power, proceeding from its own predatory interests and hatching up secret plots and agreements with the American imperialists for the division of spheres of influence in various regions.

The present uprising in Iran is not simply a re-

petition of the former one. It has an obvious and pronounced anti-feudal, democratic and anti-imperialist character. It is more advanced because it has swept the whole of Iran and raised the whole people, especially the proletariat, to their feet. It is at a higher level, in regard to both its dimensions and the character of the tasks which it puts forward for solution.

The proletariat is the decisive motive force of the present Iranian revolution and is carrying the main burden of it. The entire proletariat has hurled itself into the struggle. The workers have clashed, face to face with the forces of the Shah, have been killed, shed their blood, but they have not yielded. The oil workers, the backbone of the Iranian proletariat, stopped the extraction of oil and paralyzed oil exports with their strike and resolute struggle. The overthrow of the Shah and the cutting off of oil supplies from Iran, which ranks second in the world as an oil exporter, shook the whole capitalist world.

This is a colossal victory and an example to all the peoples of the world who are languishing under the oppression of imperialist and socialimperialist powers and the capitalist bourgeoisie sold out to foreigners. The uprising of the Iranian people shows that when a people hurl themselves into revolution, when they are determined in their struggle regardless of all the sacrifices and difficulties, neither dollars, aircraft, tanks, nor sophisticated weapons can stop them.

The development of events in Iran once again confirms the Marxist-Leninist thesis that, when the objective and subjective conditions are ripe the revolution breaks out, that the popular uprising, headed

by the proletariat, is invincible. It confirms the Marxist-Leninist analysis which our Party has made about the situation in the world today and its conclusion that today the revolution is not just an aspiration and a future prospect, but a problem taken up for solution. In his book «Imperialism and the Revolution» Comrade Enver Hoxha says, «In general the situation in the world is revolutionary», that «in many countries this situation has matured or is maturing rapidly while in other countries this process is developing», that «the world today is heading for great explosions», and that «in general the situation is like an erupting volcano, a searing fire, which will destroy the oppressing and exploiting ruling upper classes».

The outburst of the revolution in Iran is a heavy blow to revisionist preachings of the Chinese leaders, who claim that there are no revolutionary situations in the world today, and that the time for revolutionary actions has not come. At the same time the driving out of the Shah of Iran is a direct exposure of the reactionary activities of the Chinese leaders who, through Hua Guofeng hastened to Teheran to publicly express their support for the Shah at a time when the Iranian people were fighting and shedding their blood in the streets, in battle with the forces of the detested Pahlavi regime.

Regardless of who was in the leadership of it, the uprising of the Iranian people, from the results achieved, from the tasks it seeks to solve and the social forces which took part in it, has a progressive character. The Marxist-Leninist party in Iran, the Workers and Peasants' Communist Party of Iran, has played a role in this uprising. If it has not been a

main leading force in it, the intrepid proletariat and people of Iran, from whose bosom this Party has emerged, will certainly make it even stronger in order to fulfill its mission, to keep the spirit of the uprising alive and to march ceaselessly forward on the road of progressive transformations.

It cannot be excluded that the attitude of the Islamic religious heads has played a role in the subjective factor of the revolution. But they are neither decisive nor the only factors. The decisive factors are the democratic and progressive ideas, the hatred for the medieval monarchy and the aspirations of the Iranian people for a democratic republic. This is no longer the time of the wars of Khalifs and Imams, this is clear to the whole world. The struggle for the overthrow of the monarchy in Iran is not «camel back raid». Now we are living in new times when the peoples' struggles stem from capitalist exploitation and imperialist domination. This is where the struggle of the Iranian people against the medieval monarchy and imperialism, for thorough-going democratic and revolutionary reforms, has its roots.

The true friends of the Iranian people, the revolutionaries everywhere in the world, hope that this people will advance to true democracy, freedom and sovereignty, and that the revolution will lead to more radical transformations. They are convinced that the Iranian people will not allow open or disguised enemies to seize the fruits of the victories achieved so far and to create a serious situation in the country again.

The Shah has been driven out. However, if the Baftiar Government organized and approved by the Shah and international imperialism is not over-

thrown, too, alongwith the military clique of the imperial Shahs in service of the monarchy and United States imperialism, if that agency of the CIA and the Soviet socialimperialists, SAVAK, is not wiped out and the army placed in the hands of the people, the triumphs of the revolution will always be in jeopardy. It cannot advance.

The enemies of the Iranian people are striving and will continue to strive in conformity with the new situations, to undermine the victories of the present uprising, to maintain, restore and consolidate their positions. Therefore today, the patriotic, revolutionary and progressive forces of Iran must be more vigilant than ever against American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and other reactionaries who, with a thousand manoeuvres will act through their agencies, through their pseudo-progressive, pseudo-Marxist and anti-popular people, in order to turn the present revolutionary situation and the victory of the Iranian people in the direction of their interests.

With the driving out of the Shah the great uprising of the Iranian people marked an historic victory over feudalism, the big bourgeoisie linked with the foreign monopolies and American and world imperialism. The Iranian proletariat with its Marxist-Leninist party, in alliance with the progressive and democratic forces of the country, will certainly carry this victory forward.

The triumphant Iranian revolution is a vivid proof of what our Party, which is guided by the teachings of Lenin, has said, that «although imperialism appears powerful, it is in decay, that the local bourgeoisie sold out to imperialism and armed by it is powerless in face of the wave of the rising

tide of the insurgent people. The victory achieved by the people of Iran will be a great encouragement to the peoples of the world, it will serve to eliminate the myth about the invincibility of American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism, Chinese social-imperialism and world capitalism. In reality they are weak, while the peoples are strong and will triumph.

Long live the revolution!

Glory to the Iranian people!

**THE IRANIAN WORKING CLASS CAME
OUT ON THE BATTLEFIELD, OVERTHREW
THE SHAH AND SHOOK THE CAPITALIST
WORLD**

*Editorial of the newspaper
«Zëri i popullit», organ of the
Central Committee of the
Party of Labour of Albania
February 18, 1979*

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540
TELEPHONE 493-4341
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
DATE: [Illegible]

In recent months the attention of world public opinion focused on the events in Iran, on the heroic struggle of the Iranian people to overthrow the blood-thirsty regime of the Pahlavi monarchy. Now that the democratic revolution has brought down the medieval feudalism and the fascist monarchy of the Shah, the revolutionaries, patriots and progressive people throughout the world ardently hail and admire the outstanding heroism of Iranian men, women, boys and girls, the determination and courage of the common people.

The Iranian people have achieved a victory of great historic importance. This marks a big stride on their road to freedom and democracy, their rise to a new level of emancipation and progress. It is certain that this victory will have a profound effect and serve as a basis for the battles of the future for the fulfilment of the people's ideals of complete national and social liberation.

The people's uprising in Iran constitutes a heavy blow for all the imperialist powers and especially for American imperialism, which, in practice, has controlled and run the regime of the Shah during the last 25 years. It is a heavy blow also for world capitalism, which up till now has profited from the submission of the Shah in order to plunder the Iranian oil and to exploit the Iranian people to the bone.

The fact is that the Iranian revolution has put the bourgeois and revisionist world into great disarray. Carter and his administration are upbraiding the CIA and the other intelligent organs which did not foresee these events in time. The western bourgeoisie is astonished how a whole people could rise in revolt at the peak of oil boom. The Chinese social-imperialists are complaining that the Shah allegedly allowed foreign agents to enter the country and to confuse the masses.

The imperialists and the revisionists have not understood the social phenomena and never can they understand and interpret them correctly. They judge things according to rigid schemes created by their own anti-historical, selfish, class concepts. Their counter-revolutionary hatred does not permit them to analyse any social phenomenon objectively or to foresee any situation. Events always burst upon them like bombs going off in their hands.

The revolution in Iran is not and could not be the work of agents as the revisionists from Peking pretend; nor the result of the modernization, as the western politicians explain. It is the result of the explosion of many contradictions of the feudal-bourgeois Iranian society, an explosion of the people's indignation and hatred accumulated for scores and scores of years against the tyranny of the Shah and imperialist domination, and is the result of the determination of the people to change the miserable life, which the ruling and exploiting upper classes have imposed on them.

From various sides efforts are being made to give the Iranian revolution a religious colour. Of course, it is impossible to deny the subjective influence of the

Shiite religious sect in the events of Iran, and it has played a positive role in the overthrow of the feudal regime of the Pahlavi empire. But it was not religious ideology which led the broad masses of the people in the uprising and the fight against the Shah. The democratic aspirations of the overwhelmingly secular masses of the people of Iran, the political slogans which aroused the people to fight, the concrete object for which the masses are fighting cannot be identified with the ethico-theocratic demands of the Islamic doctrine. In appearance, the people of Iran may seem to be believers, but in action and precisely in this revolution, they showed themselves to be very advanced and very objective. They rose and shed their blood for the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of a democratic republic in the country, for the nationalization of the oil and its use in favour of the development of the national economy and the people, for putting an end to dependence on foreign capital and the breaking off of all enslaving, economic, military and political agreements with foreigners, be they American, Soviet, British or Chinese, for the strengthening of a sovereign and independent state, for freedom of the press and of assembly, for the elimination of the feudal corruption and the punishment of oppressors and exploiters, for social equality and justice, etc., etc.

It is clear to the peoples of the world that the inspiration of the Iranian revolution is not a religious inspiration. Its inspiration was the powerful democratic and progressive current of the masses, thirsting for a genuine agrarian revolution, for a truly progressive cultural and educational revolution, as well as for profound transformations to eliminate the

backwardness of the people. Those courageous women and girls who shed their blood in clashes with SAVAK and the Imperial Guard came out in the streets, not to preserve the jashmak, nor to defend their domestic prison, but to eliminate them. Therefore the great problem raised here was that of the liberation of the workers, the peasantry, the women and the youth.

The aim of this hostile campaign is to create the opinion that the events in Iran do not represent a revolution which can serve as an example. International capitalism is trying to present this revolution as a reaction of religious chiefs and «fanatical» masses of believers against the «industrialization» and «modernization» of the life of the country undertaken by the Shah. It is cynically pretending that such revolutions, which it labels «Islamic», allegedly hinder, not only the progressive development of the countries in which they occur, but also of the whole «international society».

World capitalism is insisting strongly on the word «Islamic» and distorting the true character of the revolution in Iran, because it wants to set the peoples one against the other, to set the Muslim believers in opposition to the Christian believers. It is labouring to describe the Iranian, Arab and other peoples as backward and fanatical peoples and to give their anti-imperialist liberation struggles a retrograde tinge. But the Iranian revolution demonstrated clearly that the fundamental question of the peoples of this zone, that which requires and forms their unity, is the struggle for liberation from the feudal bourgeois yoke and the domination of American and Soviet superpowers and from Israel. It is the imperialist

superpowers, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and China which are inciting the division of the Arab and Persian peoples and not permitting them to gain and safeguard their freedom, independence and sovereignty.

However the tendencious assessments and base slanders of those who have plundered and oppressed the countries of the Orient cannot deceive anyone. Whatever may be said, the events in Iran are the result of social antagonism and not religious.

Proceeding from the fundamental tendencies of present-day world development, the Party of Labour of Albania has stressed that the question of the revolution and the liberation of the peoples is not just an aspiration and a desire, but also a problem taken up for solution. The uprising of the Iranian people is confirmation of this. But this is neither the first nor the last. The example of Iran will certainly exert an influence and will be followed by other countries. The conditions created in many countries now make revolutionary outbursts inevitable. «In general», Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, «the situation today is like a volcano in eruption, a searing fire, a fire which will destroy the oppressing and exploiting ruling upper classes».

The people's uprising in Iran, in which the broad masses, the working class, the progressive youth and the women take part, has confirmed the Marxist-Leninist theses defended by Comrade Enver Hoxha in his book, «Imperialism and the Revolution», in regard to the revolutionary situations today, which are being ceaselessly created in many countries of the world, and about the maturing of the objective and subjective factors of the revolution. First of all

the events in Iran showed that the motive force in this revolution of a democratic character was the Iranian proletariat, which came out in the streets and shed its blood in battles with reaction, displaying its own invincible strength not only in the struggle against the Shah, but also against foreign imperialism.

The present events in Iran have provided very valuable lessons not only for the people in that country, but also for the others. Contrary to the claims of the bourgeoisie and the revisionists, they confirmed the fundamental thesis of Marxism-Leninism strongly defended during all this time by our Party that, in order for the revolution to triumph, for the people to be liberated from national and social bondage, it is categorically indispensable that the working class must come out on the battlefield. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, «The working class constitutes the decisive force of the development of society, the leading force for the revolutionary transformation of the world... it remains the main productive force of society, the most advanced class and more interested than any other in national and social liberation, and socialism, the bearer of the finest traditions of revolutionary organization and struggle».

In Iran it was the working class which faced up to the tanks and the machine-guns of the Shah. Above all it was its general strike and especially the strike of the oil workers which paralyzed the whole life of the country. Demonstrations and manifestations against the Shah had been held before, but only when the oil pumps stopped working, when the trains ceased to run and the power stations cut off the current, that was when the earthquake shook the

foundations of the feudal ruling class, the Shah took off to his friend in Morocco and the Bakhtiar Government was overthrown. The working class showed that it was the real force in the country and not the Shah's army hundreds of thousands strong, the American weapons and the billions of petro-dollars in the banks of Teheran. With its struggle, with the decisive leading role which is played in the democratic revolution, it showed that the only social force to which the future belongs is the working class.

The events in Iran also confirmed another important thesis of Marxism-Leninism that, the revolution cannot be carried out without violence and cannot be won without bloodshed. The regime of the Shah resisted to its last cartridge, the American imperialists, the Chinese socialimperialists, the big international monopoly bourgeoisie, the Kings and Shahs from all over the place, supported it up to the last second. If the Iranian people had listened to the sermons about the «peaceful road» trumpeted by the Khrushchevite revisionists, about the structural reforms of the «Eurocommunists», the Chinese theory of «three worlds», etc., the clique of the Shah and the imperialists would have been ruling untroubled, just as they are still ruling in many countries of the world. But the people of Iran were not fooled by illusions, were not afraid to rise in revolution, to shed their blood and make every kind of sacrifice to win their freedom and independence, to throw off the heavy yoke they were bearing on their backs. Here lies the great importance which the Iranian revolution has today for all the other peoples who are languishing under the double oppression of the domination of foreigners and reactionary local cliques.

The revolution in Iran is a concrete illustration and confirmation of the correctness of the theses which Comrade Enver Hoxha defends in his book, «Imperialism and the Revolution» that, in the present conditions, freedom and independence from imperialist domination cannot be won, neo-colonialism cannot be driven out, and complete national sovereignty cannot be established if the **internal** cliques, too, linked with or sold out to the foreigners, are not fought.

The Iranian people rose in insurrection, and shed their blood to escape from the savage oppression and exploitation and for more freedom and democracy. How far they will advance in this direction, how radical the reforms will be, depends on the genuine revolutionary forces, on how capable these forces will be of keeping the spirit of the revolution ablaze and raising it from a lower stage to a higher stage.

Lenin has stressed that the revolution is a serious matter which must not be trifled with, that if it is started it must be carried through to the end. The revolution in Iran is still developing and it cannot be said that it has achieved all the objectives which are facing it. The fact is that the forces of internal reaction and the imperialist forces are trying to stage a counter-revolution, either by direct violence from within, by external military intervention, or by the peaceful degeneration of the revolution and its gradual transformation into its opposite. Therefore to carry the revolution through to the end means for the people of Iran that they must raise their vigilance to the maximum and must not allow themselves to fall under bondage to foreign imperialists again,

either to the Americans, the Soviets or others, because by means of manoeuvres and intrigues, compromises, corruption and so on, they will strive to regain their old concessions and positions, of course, in new forms.

Now, following the destruction of the administration of the Shah, new organs of power will be created in Iran. The course on which this process will develop has great importance. It may be progressive, but it may also be regressive. Both possibilities exist. In order to take progressive positions, the people of Iran will have to destroy all the structures and superstructures of the feudal monarchy of the Shah and replace them with a new structure and superstructure, appropriate to the country and not borrowed from the so-called bourgeois democracy which in essence is anti-popular. They will have to make great efforts to prevent the feudals and bourgeoisie from infiltrating all these institutions, but must take them over themselves and ensure that their most trustworthy representatives will carry out the great social and economic reforms.

Of course the transition from one stage of the revolution to the other, carrying it through to the end, is no easy task. But the progressive forces must gain ground step by step, must take sound democratic and progressive positions against those elements that will put up resistance and which are remnants of the backward feudalism of the past.

The working class, the poor peasantry, the rank-and-file soldiers will have to steel their Marxist-Leninist party, the party of workers, peasants and soldiers. They must take full advantage of the objective and subjective situations created in the country.

Thus they will fight ever better against the pseudo-communists sold out to the Soviets, to the Eurocommunists, to the Maoists, as well as the provocateur «communist parties», which the agencies of American and British imperialism create.

Today, more than ever before, the Marxist-Leninist communists, the genuine revolutionaries must be in the forefront of the struggle against reaction, against the intrigues and interference of American imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and so on. At these very important moments through which the revolution is passing, they must not be sectarian nor opportunist. In no instance must they play the game of those who might deceive the people with a thousand tricks, or serve the foreign superpowers under whatever disguise they adopt.

Undoubtedly, the working class of Iran, which has shown itself to be so heroic, courageous and mature at this stage of the revolution, will know how to form sound alliances with progressive, democratic, revolutionary and anti-imperialist elements and forces, regardless of whether they may be religious, but have not failed to fight with determination against the monarchy and the Shah.

Among the radical reforms which the Iranian people now require are those in connection with the army, with its social composition, structure and purpose. The army in Iran has been the main support of the monarchist regime, maintained to suppress the people and for the security of the despotic regime of the Shah. However the events of recent months showed that this army, armed to the teeth and trained by the Americans melted away like the snow in the sunshine. In the persistence of the people in strug-

gling to win their rights and to overthrow the monarchy, it was seen that the force of the Pahlavi empire and American imperialism in Iran was only the top military caste. But it turned out that the military caste, fattened on American dollars, was unable to preserve the unity of the army, because the sons of the people did not follow it.

The main strength of any army is the sons of the people, therefore in Iran, too, the new army must be a democratic, people's army. The people cannot and must not be disarmed, because they have shed their blood and laid down their lives for these weapons. They must not be disarmed without being certain that the army is a people's army and that men of the people command it. This is an experience drawn from history which has been confirmed and applied also, by our people's revolution. The army must have progressive people at the head of it, who will guarantee that the reactionary military caste will not be able to lead the sons of the people to kill the people.

Such a situation has been seen in many revolutions, indeed since the bourgeois-democratic revolution in France, when the sans-culottes produced outstanding commanders from their ranks and drove the army of Kings, the aristocracy and French feudalism before them.

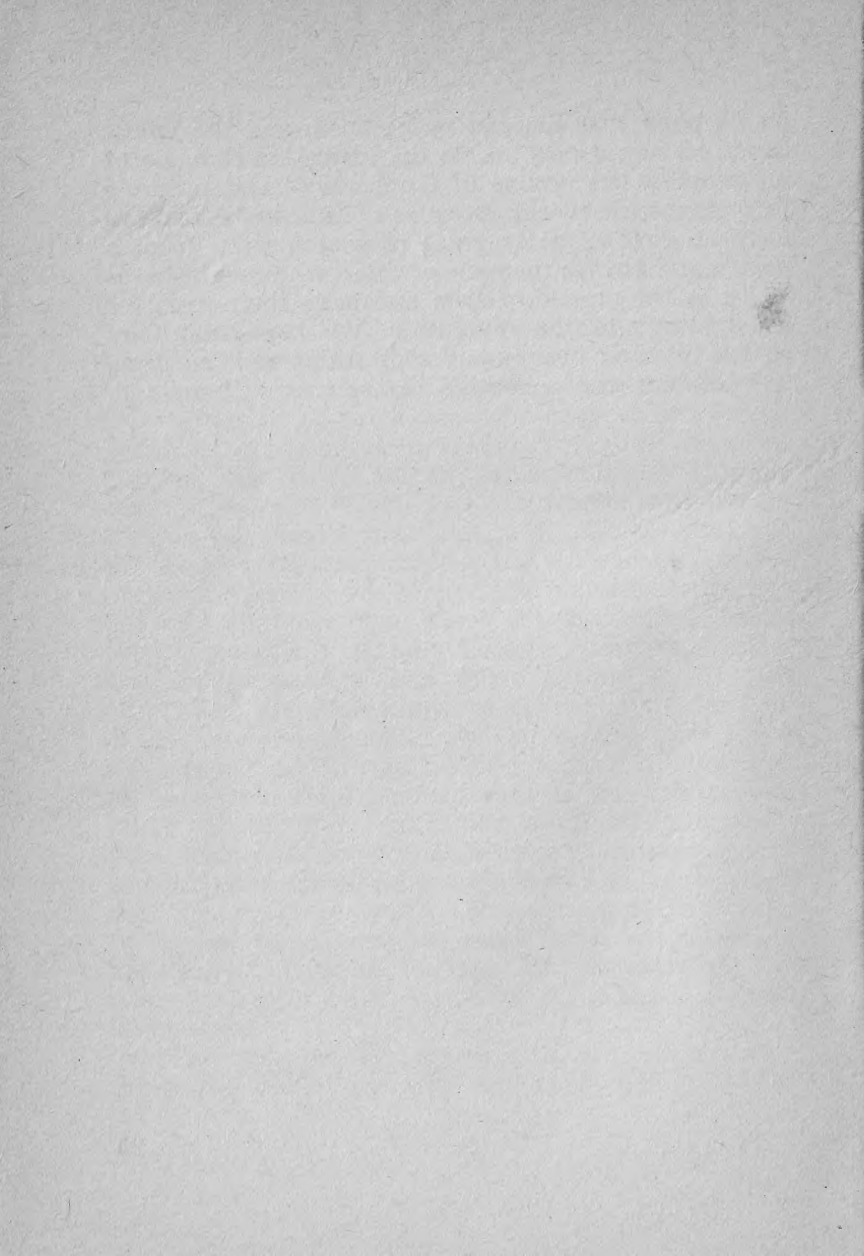
This is a characteristic event also for the present times when arms have become the terror of the world. But it depends who is wielding these arms and against whom they are aimed. When the people rise in revolution they are able to win over their own sons and to convince them to turn their weapons against those who force them to kill their fathers,

mothers and sisters. In this direction the example of Iran is extremely significant.

The people of Iran have many means in their hands to defend the victories of the revolution and to carry them forward. Above all, they have the oil, which continues to shake the capitalist world. The politicians and publicists of the West make the question of Iranian oil more dangerous than the war in Vietnam, Korea, etc. They are very worried about the fact that now possibilities are being created for Iran to use the oil to its own advantage and no longer permit others to get it for a song. It is to be expected that the imperialists and capitalists will play all their cards in order to re-establish the former situation in various ways and forms. But the Iranian people have all the possibilities to resist the interference, intrigues and manoeuvres of imperialists, socialimperialists and anybody else. They will be able to resist them successfully if they become completely conscious of the need to keep a firm grip on the weapon of oil and are determined to defend it to the end, if they are not afraid of the Americans, Soviets, or other coalitions. Always bearing in mind the interests of their own Homeland as well as the interests of other peoples of the world who are fighting for freedom, they will know how to take advantage of circumstances such as the present ones and those which will be created, wisely. A country in revolution, which has such a weapon in its hands as oil, which has such a valiant people that overthrows an old and rotten world to build a new world is able to resist all enemies.

The struggle of the people of Iran which overthrew the despotic rule of the Shah, which dealt a

heavy blow to American imperialism and the whole capitalist world also assists the liberation struggle of all peoples, the cause of democracy and progress throughout the world. Because of this, we Albanians have an exceptionally great respect for the Iranian people and bow in memory of those who fought heroically in the streets of Iran and gave their lives for the triumph of the revolution. We hope that they realize all their desires and aspirations and live free, independent and sovereign in their own Homeland.



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